

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Published Simultaneously in Winthrop and Portland.

Vol. VIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1840.

No. 32.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION OF THE FARMER IN PORTLAND.

In accordance with the request of many of our friends, we have concluded to publish the Farmer simultaneously at Winthrop and Portland. Mr. O. L. SANBORN, Bookseller, Exchange Street, is publishing agent at Portland, with whom our friends can communicate and do business pertaining to the paper.

There are many reasons for doing this. That excellent paper, the Yankee Farmer, formerly published in the city of Portland, has been some time since removed to Boston and published exclusively in that city. It will be much more convenient for our Cumberland subscribers to have some person in Portland with whom they can communicate and to whom they can make remittances. While we shall endeavor to deserve the patronage of the farmers in that section of the State, we hope they will cheerfully lend us a hand and aid us in the cause we shall try to advocate and promote.

Letters and communications sent by mail should be directed to the Publishers at Winthrop, as heretofore. When sent by private conveyance, they may be left either at the office in Winthrop or Portland, as may be most convenient.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We cut the following from the Mechanic and Farmer, a highly respectable paper published in Pictou, Nova Scotia, merely to show how the writers on the British side of the question, attempt to mystify the subject, and keep their friends in the dark as it regards the facts in the case. The Editor observes that the author of the communication has personally explored the territory in dispute, and that his communication may not be void of merit. If he has been upon the disputed territory, as no doubt he has, and if he has also read the words of the treaty he knows better than to write such an article as that for truth. We also have seen the disputed territory in our day, and have looked at the words of the treaty more than once.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. We have recently received a number of communications on the Boundary Question, undoubtedly considered by their authors as of sterling merit—but which in our estimation were unworthy of the space they would occupy in our columns. The following, however, may not be void of merit—as the author has personally explored the territory in dispute.

Boundary Question. There appears to be another exploration and survey about to commence on this Territory of contention, which will probably terminate as all other surveys have terminated. The first Commissioners made a mistake in their starting point, and each succeeding surveying party took it for granted that the old monument fixed up at the starting point to run a north line, was infallibly fixed a sacred landmark. Therefore, the high commissioners had only to find what a thousand bushmen could shew them, (I mean the old monument) set their compass for a due north line, start and travel over the old trodden path, take an observation on Mars Hill, dispute and divide—the one faces to the west, the other continues north till he hears the whales spouting in the river St. Lawrence; then makes a circuit—gets his horsehoe shaped millions of acres, and finally joins in the other Commissioners line, and agrees to turn to the West; proceed together to the head of

Connecticut river; another dispute ensues: go on—finish the route—return home—make a report. Each big with national feeling, and a desire to please his employers, colors highly the picture. To talk of leaving to the decision of a third party, such a question, in such a state, would be the meridian of folly. But if their mightinesses at the helm of state, or their high functionaries, the Commissioners, would condescend to listen to some of us small fry, who have no other means of communication with them than to take the trouble to write down our knowledge and send it to my Lords in the columns of a newspaper, this vexed question could have been amicably settled many years ago. Why go to the old monument to start your line? Look at the words of the Treaty. (1) Is the old monument at the westernmost head, source or spring of the St. Croix? NO! it is at the *northwest head!* (2) If you have any doubt as to the correctness of this assertion, turn to Schoodic Lake, and explore that region. You will find that lake a large body of the *westernmost* head waters of the St. Croix. Look for, and find the *westernmost* brook which empties into that lake—explore the *westernmost* source of said brook and your duty will be so far fulfilled according to the letter and spirit of the treaty of 1783;—fix your landmark there; you will find it not far from the latitude of 45 degrees north, the original northwest angle of Nova Scotia (3)—start your north line from this last mentioned landmark—pursue your route north; you will not see the river St. John, but cross a branch of the penobscot and strike the regular ridge of highlands far west of Mars Hill, where no dispute can possibly arise respecting the high lands dividing the waters. Enlargement on this subject is unnecessary at present. (4)

NOTES. 1. Well, what are the words of the treaty? Here they are—"Art. 2. And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: from the *northwest angle of Nova Scotia*, (viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river to the highlands;) along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River," &c.

These are the identical words of the treaty; what follows them in the second article relates to other boundaries not in dispute. Now where in the name of common sense does he find ground for asking whether the Old Monument is at the "*Westernmost* head, source or spring of the St. Croix?"

2. It is at the northern head at the farthest extreme "head source or spring" from its mouth, just where honest common sense would place it.

3. Indeed! then the original Northwest angle of Nova Scotia is at the upper end of Schoodic Lakes! Then Lower Canada must come down marvelously close to the Bay of Fundy.

This is his reason for hunting up the westernmost source of the St. Croix, forsooth, because this is the "*original Northwest angle of Nova Scotia*." Surely, the commissioners who made the treaty were a set of stupid fellows when they directed, in order to find this same Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, that they should begin at the source of the St. Croix—source, mind ye,—not westernmost nor easternmost source—and then run due north to the highlands which separate the waters of the rivers which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic. According to him the treaty directs to find the westernmost source of the St. Croix, which he says is the Northwest angle, and then run north to — to what? To the Northwest angle. Oh, no—that's "way down sou' sou'," but to the highlands a little above Moosehead. Does this man who has personally explored the disputed territory understand the points of the compass? Let him place himself in the centre of the territory now comprising New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which he will admit was formerly all called Nova Scotia, and direct his course Northwest from that position. Will it bring him to the head of Schoodic Lake or to any of the little brooks running into Schoodic Lake? By no means. It will range him up North of Madawaska, full as far as he will desire to have it, and that is the course that he ought to go, for he will find that long before our Revolution, the Boundary between Lower Canada and Nova Scotia was fixed on the highlands which separate the waters of the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Atlantic. See the King's proclamation, Oct. 7th, 1763, and also an Act of Parliament in 1774. In his proclamation, the King declared that the Government of Quebec should be bounded South of the St. Lawrence, by a line crossing that river and the lake Champlain, in forty-five degrees of north latitude, and "*passing along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence, from those that fall into the sea, and also along the coast of the Bay des Chaleurs*," &c.

The Act of Parliament reads thus, "*bounded on the South by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those that fall into the sea to a point in forty-five degrees of north latitude on the eastern bank of the river Connecticut*."

Is it not singular, that what was then so clearly described and understood, should now be wholly lost, and that notwithstanding all the surveys and explorations, and arbitrations, discussions, and long years of negotiation, it is yet a matter of dispute sufficient to agitate two mighty nations, where highlands can be found? Verily, we do not so much marvel at the Dutchman's award. He must very naturally conclude, if the sharp sighted Yankees and Englishmen could not find them, they must be sunk, and as they could not be in the St. Lawrence, he very sagely concluded that they were in the bottom of the St. John.

If our neighbors insist upon having the head of Schoodic Lake the Northwest angle, Lower Canada must include almost the whole of what is now New Brunswick, and Sir John Harvey has no control over Madawaska—the Aroostook—Woodstock, &c., or, there is a territory south of those highlands and the gentleman's northwest angle, which belongs to nobody. Which horn of the dilemma will the gentleman take?

4. The writer thinks enlargement upon the subject is unnecessary at present. We think so too, for if he should enlarge much more, we Kennebeckers would probably find ourselves enclosed in his boundary, and have to take the big oath of fealty to her Royal Highness, Mrs. Prince Albert. At any rate Bangor would go for it. That crack city of the East would become a British borough. But as he has "*enlarged*" West-erly, suppose we should *amplify* Easterly a little, and after travelling up the St. Croix a while, strike off Northeasterly up into North Lake, and after coasting along its shores run up some little stream till we found the last puddle whose waters trickled into the lake, and thence into the St. Croix, and put our stake down for the source? How would a North line to the

Highlands then bring the boundary? It would cross the St. John a little above Woodstock and stretching on take in the best part of New Brunswick. And yet we have just as much authority for going East as others have for going West in search of the source of the St. Croix.

The monument is undoubtedly where it should be, and that is the true starting point for the north line.

KENNEBEC DAM.

We are glad to see that an effort is being made to repair this dam and to extend it to the west bank, so as to fill up the new channel which the old Kennebec in its wrath dug for itself, one day, in defiance of all the obstructions placed in its way. The dam across the old channel yet stands firm excepting the loss of some of its planking—some rents made near the apron and an opening or two made for some object or other to us not known. The principal damage done was the washing away the whole of the western canal—embankment, guard gates, mills, &c., and opening a new channel, but in opening this new channel it exposed a solid ledge nearly or quite the whole distance which will make an excellent foundation for the new dam, and thus ensure its permanence. Beside this, as we look at it, the river can never again exert itself with similar force at that spot by a similar rise of water, because by washing away the hill it has widened the channel or chance for escape and cannot be again pent up in such narrow bounds. By spreading itself over more ground its power, for damage is weakened, while a dam for all ordinary purposes will be of as much service as before. We are inclined to think however, that the best chance for mills is now on the eastern side. Mills however have now become a secondary object. The improvement of the river for boat navigation above is the grand object to be attained.

Any one who has been at Waterville and examined the falls there, and seen the eternal barriers which nature has placed to restrain the waters and yet render them subservient to man would say that it should be the earnest desire of the citizens of that town to rebuild the dam and bring navigation to the very brows of their mills. This will do it. It is said that ten thousand dollars will put the whole into good condition. If twice this sum will do, the mill owners and business men on the river above the dam cannot invest money more profitably. The extension of safe and easy navigation twenty miles further into the interior is an enterprise of no small importance to the country adjacent.

WEEVILS.—Those crops of wheat that were sown early have been injured by the weevil very much. It so happened however that but few sowed early—and unless the rust should strike soon there will be a fair crop of this grain. The weevil ceased depositing his egg this year, about the 20th of July.—Late wheat not then being in blossom escaped. This shows the importance of studying the habits of insect depredators that we may ward off their attacks.

PULVERISED CHARCOAL.—Mr. J. C. Green of Fayette, has put up a mill for pulverizing this article, which does it completely, and he puts it up in very neat style.—Although charcoal is a very common article, it is rather a troublesome operation to pulverize it completely. It is a very valuable remedy in many disorders of the digestive organs, and one of the best tooth powders in the world.

Original.

PHYSICAL DEGENERACY—BEDROOMS AND BED.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, I shall not attempt to enumerate all the causes of the feeble constitutions of the present generation compared with those of the past; but I wish to advert briefly to a few practices which, in my opinion are among the most prominent of those causes. And I will mention first the practice of sleeping in small, close rooms, not properly ventilated, or more commonly not ventilated at all. Should our tight bedrooms, say 8 feet by 10, "plastered and papered," with "listed doors and windows," be exchanged for the large airy rooms of our forefathers, into which the pure air of heaven was freely, if not at all times willingly admitted; and from which the impure air could always find egress through a chimney 3 feet by 6 "in the throat," many a sickly, yellow countenance would again bloom with the roses of health.

I would not be understood, however, as recommending

that particular mode of ventilation. But as that mode is rapidly going into disuse, and in many places is entirely unknown, I do contend that some other mode should be substituted. And if warm, comfortable (?) houses are to be purchased at the expense of the vital air of heaven, they are purchased at too dear a rate.

I am aware that persons are very apt to overlook the importance of this subject, and especially those who are not acquainted with the philosophy of respiration, and of the change effected in the atmosphere in passing through the lungs. But it seems to me that any person who, after spending the night in a close room, will go out in the morning when he can breathe the pure air for five minutes, and then return to his sleeping room, must be sensible of the impurity of the air and of its utter unfitness for the purpose of respiration.

Another cause of this evil may be found in the almost universal practice of sleeping on feather-beds during the hot weather of summer. I have no doubt but beds filled with good straw, husks or wood, are more wholesome even in winter, than feathers, especially for children; and in summer they are not only more wholesome, but decidedly more comfortable. And I seriously doubt whether any person who will try either for one week in hot weather would be willing to exchange it for feathers.

Wood for beds is prepared by taking birch poles and stripping them in the same manner as for brooms. I am told that it is about four days' work to strip enough for a bed.

But Mr Editor, I am aware that such doctrine as this will find but little favor, especially with those who most need the change. And this, like all other reforms must be commenced and carried on, as far as means are concerned, by those who least need the reformation. Thus it has been in the temperance cause and so it must be with the peace cause and indeed with all reforms of this kind. And the unwelcome truth must be urged home upon the conscience of the community, "line upon line and precept upon precept."

It will avail nothing to declaim against the evil in question, in general terms, or to expatiate upon the advantages to be derived from a change of habits. This course was pursued with untiring zeal for many years relative to intemperance, but nothing was accomplished until the "ultra" ground was taken, viz: that it was absolutely wrong,—that it was sinful to manufacture, sell or drink intoxicating liquors. And in the case under consideration, we may expatiate till doomsday, upon the evil consequences of certain habits, and the blessings that would follow a different course, and thousands will applaud, acknowledging the truth of the doctrine but nothing extensive will be effected until the criminality—the guilt of undermining the constitutions of our children and youth, and of deliberately sowing the seeds of future debility and disease, is clearly exhibited, and followed up with, "thou art the man." But the reward for this service, instead of the applause of men, will be a cold acknowledgement perhaps that the fellow means well, but is carried away with an overheated zeal in a utopian scheme, and is "meddling with that which is none of his business." Nevertheless our motto should be: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Vassalboro', August 6, 1840.

E. F.

Salt injurious to Turkeys.—A lady of this neighborhood observed that her young turkeys, coming up in the evening, had a disease called the "snuffles." Expecting to relieve them, she fed the flock of about thirty, with say a pint of dough, seasoned with a large spoonful of salt. The next morning, to her astonishment, the whole flock except three or four were dead. To test the matter further, a portion of a similar mixture was fed to a chicken, confined in the coop on account of a broken leg, but otherwise in health. Death followed. Was the salt the cause?—*Franklin Farmer.*

"Sartin," salt is death to a turkey.

Ed.

WOOL.

An important memoir by Professor Chevreul was presented to the Academy of Science at Paris on the 28th April, on the composition of wool, the process of extracting the natural grease from it, and certain properties of the substance, interesting to manufacturers. M. Chevreul had been pursuing his experiments on wool for fifteen years. He had already proved, that when wool had been thoroughly cleansed it contained three evident substances. 1st, a fat substance, which remained solid at the ordinary temperature, and was liquid at 608 centigrade; 2dly, another fat substance, liquid at 158; and, 3dly, a filamentous substance of woven stuffs. Some new experiments had shewn him that this latter substance, the filamentous one, contained hydro-sulphuric acid,

which was fully entitled to be counted as a fourth component part of wool, and was often of great injury to manufacturers in their dyeing processes. His experiments to isolate this sulphuric element had lasted four years and a half. The two fat substances of wool corresponded to *stearine* and *elaine*, only they admitted of being converted into soap; and therefore, to distinguish them, he had termed them *stearine* and *clairerine*. The following is a table of the results, given by examination of, and experimentation upon, a Merino fleece:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Earthy substances | 26 06 |
| Fat substances dissolved by washing | 32 74 |
| Fat matters | 9 97 |
| Clean wool | 31 23 |

100 00

In order to give an idea of his experiment, M. Chevreul went into long details of his highly ingenious and patient methods for the isolation of the sulphur; the ultimate result which he had been able to obtain was, that out of 100 parts of pure wool, the 46 of sulphur to be deducted. M. Chevreul then developed the importance of these results for manufacturers: he had already shewn that nothing was more prejudicial to printing on wool than the presence of certain salts of copper sometimes to be detected in the stuffs, and which always caused a partial discoloration. He had recommended that iron cylinders for printing should be used instead of copper ones, together with other precautions: he had now clearly ascertained that the discolorations were caused by a sulphate of copper, resulting from the reaction of the sulphur of the wool on a coppery matter, the presence of which was accidental; and he pointed out the importance of these results to all dyers of woollen goods. M. Chevreul further remarked, that the fat component substance of wool entered into it in the same proportion as the oil which was added to it when thoroughly dressed, in order to make it fit for spinning. If any difference was found in the weaving of wool when merely washed, and of wool thoroughly dressed, it must be accounted for by the fat substance formed by the *stearine* and the *clairerine* not being so liquid as oil, and by the former retaining in the wool a certain quantity of earthy matter, very much subdivided, which made the filaments hard to work. The discovery of the sulphur remaining in the substance of the wool, and standing repeated processes with various metallic oxides and alkaline bases, and still adhering to the wool after four years' constant experimentation, was considered by the Academy as a circumstance highly curious.—*Paris Paper.*

Rhinoplastic Operations, with some remarks on the Autoplastic Methods usually adopted for the Restoration of Parts lost by Accident or Disease. By J. MARION WARREN, M. D. 8vo. pp. 28.

This little pamphlet, now republished from the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," is altogether creditable to the author. The operations themselves exhibit a high degree of surgical talent; of sagacity and good judgement in their conception, and of adroitness and skill, as well as persevering assiduity, in their execution. The history of the operations is a very good specimen of what such a history ought to be; a simple description of each case, with a plain narrative of the treatment, and a few judicious and instructive remarks, all in straight-forward, sensible English, without the least parade or affectation of any kind.

It is not a little curious, that the operation of Talbot, after having been for so many years a subject of incredulity and ridicule, should at length come to be established as a highly useful part of surgery. Even now it is hardly easy to discuss the matter without some mixture of the ludicrous in our feelings.—And yet, to the poor wight who has lost that imposing feature, the nose, it is any thing but a pleasant sight. The sketches, or portraits, as in truth they are, which accompany the descriptions, furnish a very impressive view of the improvement of the physiognomy effected by the restoration of this organ. In the first of these cases, the young man was shut out from society and almost from business by the deformity of his visage, and the feelings produced by it. He is restored to decency of appearance and self-respect, and is able to meet his associates on equal terms, and without mortification. In this case the work of destruction had been very extensive; not only the skin, but the whole of the cartilage, *septum*, and bones having been destroyed by disease; and it is remarkable that the restoration should have been so perfect, and that the new organ should wear so well. It has now borne the test of more than three years' use, and maintains its integrity as a respectable and comely feature.

In the next case (next in chronological order,) although the destruction was of less extent, the deform-

mity was such as entirely to destroy the prospects in life of the unfortunate subject. This case is instructive in another point of view. A wart upon the tip of the nose induced the patient to apply to a *cancer doctor*, a species of quack to be found in every part of the country, by whose applications the organ was corroded away so as to produce the deformity of which we have spoken. The restoration was as perfect in this as in the former case; and indeed more so inasmuch as the preservation of the bones and cartilages secures to the renovated organ all the *stability* as well as symmetry of its former condition.

In both these cases, the skin, &c., to supply the place of the lost part, was taken from the forehead, being dissected up and twisted around into its new position. Of course it was not wholly separated from its old attachments, until a sufficient union had been formed with its new relations. The wound on the forehead healed without difficulty, and with only a moderate and by no means an unsightly cicatrix. Even this was avoided in the remaining case. The extremity only of the nose being diseased, Dr. Warren removed the diseased portion, and immediately replaced it by sound skin from the patient's arm, dissected up in a suitable form and carefully adjusted to its proper situation. As in the other cases, a pedicle was left until the new union was formed. This involved the necessity of confining the arm in contact with the face, while the process was going on. On the fifth day the arm was liberated from its severe constraint, and, we rejoice to say, the result was entirely satisfactory. This is the true *Talioctian* operation, in all its parts; and its success was complete. We have seen the patient, and a very fair nose he wears upon his face. Indeed, were it needed, we might bear personal testimony to the accuracy and fairness of the reports of all the cases, having repeatedly seen one of the patients, and known much of the others.

The importance of these operations is not limited to their bearing upon the particular deformity removed by them. Other lost parts may be, and repeatedly have been, restored in a similar manner; parts, whose functions are even more important to the comfort, though perhaps less essential to the beauty, of the individual concerned. Nor are they less instructive in respect to the practicability of preserving sound parts accidentally divided. Many such parts have been thrown away as useless, and the person left mutilated for life, while it now appears that they might have been preserved, if they had been promptly replaced, and retained in their true position.—*North American Review*.

IMPORTANT—EASTERN LANDS.

Judge Story recently pronounced a decision in Portland, setting aside a speculative purchase in Eastern land, on the ground of a mistake of its value, by the purchaser. The opinion is highly important, as affecting a great many contracts.

There probably has never been, in any country, a more ridiculous farce than was the *wild* speculations in Eastern timber-lands, in the years 1833-'4 and '5. In the very eastern portion of Maine, there are millions of acres of land unsubdued. All of a sudden, nobody knows for why, or for wherefore, people got the idea into their heads that those lands were covered with nearly *all* the pine timber there was in the States, and of consequence, purchasers would find themselves compelled ultimately to seek that region for all their supplies. Previously, the price of many of these lands had been as low as twenty-five cents per acre. But maps were drawn of townships, in which the artists were instructed to put plenty of rivers and good water privileges; and above all, to estimate the pine timber very abundant. It was wonderful with what facility they accomplished this task. Townships, where previously only now and then a pine tree could be found, were covered over with ten millions of feet of pine timber to the acre as rapidly and easily as the draftsman could draw the map! It was a sort of magical process—but it never failed to be accomplished for any township, which was for sale—and at the prices to which they soon rose, viz: \$6 a \$15 per acre, nobody thought of holding on.

Without making a long story of it (which certainly would not be interesting to those who were used up in these wild speculations,) we will say, in a few words, that thousands on thousands of people in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, New-York, and from almost all other parts of the Union, and not a few from England—were ruined by their attempts to get rich in a day, by investing all they had, and promising to pay ten times as much more for townships and portions of wild land, in and about the region of the Penobscot river, and the Great Lakes, in the State of Maine. The business portion of the city of Portland—one of the finest in the world—was almost destroyed by

these speculative operations. And scarcely a town in Maine or Massachusetts escaped their destructive influence. Years will not restore the injury which these wicked speculations produced. They gave people such ridiculous notions as to what they supposed they had made, that they run into all sorts of extravagance, and thus set the most destructive examples to the honesty of trade and industry around them. They broke up men in their regular business, prostrated their business-habits, and set them to lounging about society, living by getting more in debt, instead of working to earn something for themselves—a course which is always to be deplored as of incalculable injury to society.

It has been estimated by a careful business mind, that if what people thought they had made in the Eastern Land Speculations, could have been "realized," not less than one hundred million of dollars would have come out of them! But what a short dream of wealth it was! In a few months the imaginary wealth had departed, and not a man was worth as much as he would have been, if no speculations had existed. They held each other's notes—but what of that? Nobody could pay. You might as well expect to get pay for moonshine. And, to our judgment, Judge Story has performed not only a just judicial task, but a very equitable one, in setting out a decision by which all these false sales can be put aside.

But we must not leave this subject without drawing from it an instructive lesson. We live to learn. The experience of thousands in the Eastern Land Speculations was perfectly paralyzing at the time—but let them think of it only as a guide to all future operations, remembering that there is but one sure way either to wealth or reputation, viz: by the practise of unceasing industry, economy, virtue, intelligence, and uprightness. All speculations are absolutely injurious to any community in which they may occur, in the long run, for a speculator does not add a penny, but abstracts dollars from the wealth of society—and what is equally deleterious, he destroys the straightforward and moral business habits, as far as his operations exert any influence. Society is alone interested in the proper support of correct business men, industrious mechanics, and good agriculturists. *We are uncompromising opponents to all speculators.*

Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE HORSE—HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF.

In purchasing a horse, not the least important matter is to be able to tell his age. In transfers of ordinary farm and saddle horses, great impositions are often practiced upon the credulous and uninitiated purchaser. To prevent this, to as great an extent as possible for the future, is the object of this communication to the public. The most certain means of ascertaining the age of a horse, is to examine the changes which take place with the teeth. The 12 front teeth begin to shoot in about two weeks after the colt is foaled. These are called *colt teeth*—and are shed at different periods replaced with others. When the colt is about 2 1-2 years old; the four middle ones come out; in about another year, four others are lost—and in another year, or when the horse is 4 1-8 years old, the four last are shed. These last are replaced by what are called *corner teeth*. They are hollow, and have a black mark in their cavity. They are scarcely visible, and the cavity deep, when the horse is 4 1-2 years old, they begin to fill when he is 6 1-2, and the mark continually diminishes and contracts, till the horse is 7 or 8 years old, when the cavity fills up and the black mark is obliterated. The horse acquires his canine teeth or *tushes* about his fifth year. The two in the lower jaw begin to appear when he is between 3 and 4 years old, and those in the upper jaw five or six months after. They continue very sharp pointed till six. At 10, the upper seem blunted worn out and long, the gum leaving them gradually; the barer they are the older the horse. From 10 to 14, it is difficult to tell the horse's age—it is sufficient then to know that he is *old*, and under the hard treatment which is given to horses generally, the conclusion will be a safe one that he is worth but little. *EQUESTRIAN.*

Southern Cultivator.

Grafting the lilac on the ash.—This season I grafted the different species of lilac upon the common ash in accordance with some information I received from a friend [Mr Wolff, Jr.] while I lived in Paris. I do not recollect to have seen any account of any one having tried the same in this country. We had grafted here about three dozen ashes, varying from four feet to ten feet in height, with the common and Persian lilac; and I am happy to say, that the result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; for we have now growing about twenty fine, healthy plants, with branches from one foot to eighteen inches long,

which I hope, in another year, to see covered with bloom. They were grafted in April, after the lilacs had made considerable shoots. I would therefore advise that the scions be taken off in January or February, in order to retard their vegetating too soon for the stocks. Would not the pendulous ash form a beautiful object, by having its branches grafted with Persian lilac?—*Gard. Mag.*

Seymour's superb white Celery.—A variety, under this name, has been grown in England, by a few cultivators, for eight or ten years; but has never found its way into the seedsman's hands, until 1839. Mr Seymour, the author of the Seymour system of training peach trees, first raised the variety in 1830; and it is so shy in producing seed, that it has only been cultivated by a few persons to whom the seed was presented. It grows to a great size, some of the heads weighing as much as thirteen pounds after the soil and decayed leaves were taken off, and of the height of five feet. Mr Seymour, the younger, has cultivated it to such a state, that the heads of a whole row, seventy-five feet long, averaged nine and ten pounds each, after the soil and outside leaves had been taken off. Five and six pounds is the weight by ordinary cultivation. Now that the seeds have got into the trade, we hope it will be introduced.—*Hovey's Hort. Mag.*

The Franconia Raspberry.—One of the most valuable fruits which has been introduced of late years, is the Franconia raspberry; and although it was first imported by S. G. Perkins, Esq., some years ago, yet it is not often found, except in the most choice collections. We intend, at a future time, to give some history of the variety, its introduction, cultivation, &c., but, in the mean time, every person who has it not already in his garden, should procure it without delay, if he is a lover of handsome fruit. It is the most productive variety known, and the fruit is so showy, large and rich, that it always commands a good price—1b.

MATERIALS FOR PAPER.—By a series of experiments I have ascertained that *paper*, of an excellent quality, can be prepared, not only from the husks of Indian corn, but also from a pulp made from various kinds of wood and bark of several kinds of poplar, and from the wood of birch and some other trees. In conducting my experiments, my plan has been first to select the vegetable matter; then, if it required whitening, to bleach it in chlorine gas, and afterwards to reduce it to a fine pulp, by pounding, and filing in water. When properly prepared, I would place a small portion of the pulp between polished steel plates, slightly warmed, and strongly compress them by screw power; the degree of consistency and polish assumed by the pulp, under such compression, would indicate the quality of paper capable of being prepared from the vegetable matter used. I trust that the time will soon arrive, when rags will not be considered as indispensable in the manufacture of paper, and will be, when economy or convenience requires it, superseded by different kinds of vegetable substances, which are so cheaply, bountifully, and universally furnished by nature.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

Autogenous Soldering of Lead. This new method of uniting lead, which its inventor, Le Vicomte de Richemont, has named "Autogenous soldering," and for which patents have been obtained by Mr C. Delbruck, consists briefly in effecting the union of the parts to be joined by the fusion of the metal at the joints or line of junction, without the addition of any alloy or connecting metal. The operation is accomplished by means of jets of intense flame, produced by the combustion of hydrogen and common air, conveyed through a caoutchouc tube, so flexible as to be as easily manageable with the hand as any ordinary tool. M. de Richemont has denominated this instrument the "arhydric blow-pipe." The entire supersession of solder by the new method will prove particularly advantageous in the construction of boilers for the making of acids, and for the concentration of saline solutions; in the making of lead chambers for sulphuric acid, the construction of which has hitherto been attended with much difficulty and expense; and in the manufacturing of chemical utensils of all kinds, and even in the invention probably of new ones; by the facility afforded of lining with thin lead, wood, copper or iron, and thus combining the chemical strength of the former with the mechanical strength of the latter; barrels, for instance, may be lined for the transport of sulphuric and other acids. But perhaps the greatest advantage will be the economy of the process, arising from the total disuse of solder, in comparison with which the cost of hydrogen is inconsiderable. *Mechanic & Far.*



AGRICULTURAL.

CULTIVATION OF PEAS.

There are probably but few crops that more amply remunerates the grower for the cost of cultivation, when rightly managed, than peas. They constitute a most excellent and nutritious food for hogs, and as they may be raised on almost any soil that is moderately fine and dry, they are justly preferred by many of our most judicious and enlightened agriculturists, to meal or corn.

Land naturally abounding in *red sorrel*, even if it has been rendered sterile and unproductive, by long and excessive cropping, will generally, if subjected to a cleansing crop the year previous, produce good peas.

I have upwards of an acre of "*Marrowfats*" now growing on a soil of this description, and which judging from present appearances, will yield a heavier nett income than any other piece of similar dimensions, on the farm; many of the vines having already attained the length of four feet, and presenting in their innumerable pods and blows, the most promising indications of an abundant yield.

I ploughed the first of May, and sowed (about three and a quarter bushels to the acre,*) ON THE FURROW: The ground was thoroughly and carefully harrowed with a light two horse harrow, and the surface smoothed with a "*Drag Roller*,"—an implement by the way, of such essential utility that no farmer should according to my view, be without one, and which any person possessing the most ordinary attributes of "constructive genius," may furnish, in a few hours, for himself.

Some farmers prefer *drilling* their peas. This system is indubitably a good one, but will be found, I think by many, and especially by those who are scant of "*helps*," to involve many and serious inconveniences, from which the more ordinary and expeditious method of *broad cast sowing*, is exempt.

I have known an excellent crop to be obtained, by simply depositing a few peas—say six or eight, in a hill with potatoes. They are no detriment either to the growth or cultivation of the latter, as they require a specific nutriment, which they are enabled to obtain without infringing in the slightest degree upon the *pabulum* specifically appropriated to the potato. The fact is now, I believe, generally recognised by all judicious farmers, that *leguminous plants derive but an inconsiderable proportion of their nutriment from the soil*—a fact which is amply and incontrovertibly established by the circumstance of their growing and flourishing in full vigor, for weeks after the *pedicle* or *root-stalk*, has become dry for several inches above the surface of the soil, and consequently incapacitated either to imbibe or transmit moisture in sufficient quantity for the growth and sustenance of the plant.

By practising this system, several objects of essential importance with farmers are obtained. *First purity of seed*—a very important consideration with the *Neat Farmer*, certainly; and, Secondly, *cheapness of cultivation* which under present exigencies, is of no less importance, probably, than the first. More on this topic anon.

Yankee Farmer.

*Many will doubtless regard this as an error; but in my opinion the practice of sowing one and two, and sometimes two and half bushels to the acre, which has generally prevailed, among us, is the radical and efficient cause of failure in the cultivation of peas. I have made several experiments in order to ascertain the *right quality*, and have invariably succeeded best when I have been liberal of my seed. The smaller the size of the pea, the smaller of course will be the quantity required.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

Nothing has contributed so much to the improvement of agriculture in our country as this class of publications. No farmer is so poor that he can afford to do without one. They serve as the vehicle by which a vast amount of valuable information is disseminated, and the experience of a large number of practical men is brought into active operation. To be a "*Book-farmer*" is not now as formerly

a term of reproach, and few farmers of intelligence in the country are now ashamed of the title. These publications have induced a spirit of inquiry, and if all men engaged in agriculture cannot become experimental farmers, still they may profit largely from the experiments of those who can. Another good arising from them, has been to induce men no longer blindly to follow in a beaten track, because their fathers did so before them but to inquire for themselves the reason why certain causes produce certain effects, and to endeavor to learn from them some new modes of application. The great and paramount importance of the agricultural interest is now fully demonstrating itself, and he should indeed be regarded as a benefactor to his country, who shall conduce in any degree to the improvement of that interest.—*North American*.

CARROT.

(*Daucus Carota*.) Few plants exhibit the improving effects of cultivation more strongly than the carrot. In its native state it is small, dry, fibrous, white and strong flavored; as cultivated, it becomes large, succulent, and rich in color and nutritive properties. Carrots contain about ten per cent of nutritive matter, of which nine is sugar and the remainder starch. Many attempts have been made to make sugar from carrots but they have failed; while by distillation large quantities of spirits are produced. Twenty tons have yielded 240 gallons. Carrots require a rich *deep* soil, and on any others their growth should not be attempted. They succeed best in rows, eighteen inches apart, and eight inches in the rows. In a shallow soil, or one rich only on the surface, the roots will be scragged, and of an inferior quality. Five hundred bushels may be considered the average yield per acre on a good soil, though instances have occurred of yields of eleven or twelve hundred bushels on that quantity of ground. Few roots are of equal value to the carrot for feeding animals. Almost all are fond of them, and their excellence cannot be disputed. They make the finest colored and best flavored butter or beef; horses thrive rapidly on them, and hogs can be fattened on them with ease. The carrot crop is not quite as certain as one as the potato or turnip crop, is rather more difficult in the choice of soils, and more care and labor in the production is required; but still it is one of great value, and where circumstances do not forbid, should always find a place among the roots grown, and rotation adopted by the farmer.—*Cultivator*.

WHEAT.

The experiments which have been made, under legislative encouragement, in some of the New-England States, would seem to have demonstrated satisfactorily, that that part of the United States is abundantly able to produce its own wheat, as well as its corn or potatoes, although as circumstances and prices are, the matter of profit does not seem quite so certain. It has for some time appeared probable to us, that in ordinary cases, when the ease with which wheat is raised in the west is considered, and the low price at which it is afforded, taken into view, eastern farmers, or the most of those in the Atlantic States, can better employ their lands and labor in producing other articles than in raising wheat. There are a multitude of crops of great value, such as corn, grass, oats, roots and other vegetables, of certain growth and ready sale, affording perhaps, a greater profit than wheat at the present time, and as well calculated to promote permanent fertility as that crop.

It becomes, therefore, a calculation of simple profit or loss with the eastern farmer, whether he will at a great expense of labor and manure, raise his own wheat, or by applying that labor and manure to other crops usually considered more certain, find the means of purchasing what flour he finds necessary for his consumption. In the west, the attention of the agriculturist must necessarily be turned to wheat, as it is the only crop that can bear transportation to market, and of course, the only one in which the fertile new lands of the west can be brought into direct competition with the more worn soils and laborious culture of the east. As a material for bread, as a food for animals, and as an improver of the soil, Indian corn is not behind wheat in importance; and so long as the west is compelled to furnish us her flour at so low a rate, it may be considered questionable whether, as a general crop, corn should not be preferred to wheat.

The time will probably come, when the strong vegetable properties of western soils being exhausted, labor and manures will be required to continue their productiveness, and then the natural increase in the price of flour may render it proper for the east to enter more fully into the culture of wheat.

There is a feeling among many eastern farmers notwithstanding the proof that the experience of the

last few years has afforded, that the east can never, under any system of farming, be made to produce wheat as it once did. This opinion is absurd: wheat is properly the grain of the world, and is now grown in increased quantities on lands from which it has been cropped since the days of Julius Caesar. The renovation of lands, after being reduced almost to sterility, it is true, must be a work of time, and requires usually far more skill and labor than to preserve lands, naturally in good heart, permanently in a state of productiveness.—The true course seems to be, to lessen the quantity of land under cultivation, where it is nearly run down, and thus give to less land the labor and manure now spread over a larger surface. The deterioration caused by naked fallows can and must be remedied, by a rotation of crops, deeper and finer tilth, and liberal and judicious applications of manures. Naked fallows should never be permitted, unless they become indispensably necessary to free lands from foul stuff; and the cultivation of hoed crops will, if the course is thorough, usually effect this object in a still more complete manner. Green crops, (the roots, &c.) which having large tops, draw much of their nutriment from the atmosphere, must be alternated with the grain crops; the skinning system abandoned; the ambition to cultivate a great number of acres done away; and in its stead a desire to reap a large product from a few acres, implanted; the principles of the new husbandry be studied and practiced; and the time will come when wheat crops of thirty bushels an acre will not be a novelty on lands now pronounced utterly unfit for its culture.

The excellence and nearness of markets in almost every part of New-England; the facilities with which every product of the earth can be disposed of at a handsome profit; the varieties of pursuits, such as the manufacturing, mechanic, and commercial, which furnish profitable employments for multitudes, and prevent the weight of population from pressing on the agriculturist, as it must necessarily do more or less in the west; all contribute to render the production of any single crop of comparatively little moment, and perhaps that of wheat, as a whole, the least of any. Nothing can be more true than that the farmer, if it can be done at a reasonable expense, should grow on his own farm all that he requires in his family, of which the soil is susceptible; but it is also true, that if his bread is the product of his own labor, it in effect matters little whether that labor has been given to wheat, or corn, or vegetables for market, or silk, or any of the thousand things which by exchange can be converted into food with mutual benefit to all parties. But whatever crop may be attempted, the grand object to be kept in view is the permanent improvement of the soil, and any one that effectually accomplishes this, be it wheat, or corn, or roots, cannot in the end be an unprofitable one.—*Albany Cultivator*.

CART.

Fifty years since the use of the wagon for farming purposes was almost unknown. The reliance was on the cart and oxen, instead of the wagon and horses. As the latter increased, the former gave way; and now the use of the cart is mostly confined to farms, on which cattle alone are used, and to some particular sections of the country. It is a question, however, which deserves serious consideration by farmers, whether more has not on the whole been lost than has been gained by the change. On the grain growing farms, where much ploughing is to be performed, horses are indispensable, and the wagon of course may well be preferred; but there are tens of thousands of little farmers in our country, that we think would greatly consult their convenience and profit, by discarding their wagon and its attendant span or two of lean horses, and substituting in their place for labor, the old fashioned and less costly cart, and a yoke or two of clean built Devons, or other good working cattle.—*Cultivator*.

LABOR PROCURABLE.

We are reminded of a duty, which we have for a long time unintentionally omitted; but the discharge of which may now be of great importance to the farmers, and at the same time essentially serve the cause of humanity.

The Farm School on Thompson's Island, in Boston harbor, was established for the rescue of unfortunate children, neglected by their parents, or perhaps without any parents to care for them, who are taken, as far as the funds will admit, and placed on this island, where they receive a good and useful education; their morals are carefully watched over, and they are brought up to habits of mechanical or agricultural labor. They are not criminals or convicts—but unfortunate; and thus rescued from profligacy and ruin. Never was a more benignant institution. Here now any respect-

able fa
as he i
to, whe
upon t
The
the sa
Good f
teresta
selves
of thes
charac
We
for som
reform
city, an
They
is at li
crime.

The C
gestion
troubles
red, has
Open
wide, in
fence up
crumble
put an e
earth ar
the egg
is left op
reach the
him by th
A stone
otherwise
it so far
will "cav
come to l
been trap
do not ge
and disco
larned, a

When
there rem
posed, the
the first o
watery pa
curd is pro
cheese. I
kind, will
used in the
is a decoo
net. This
and aroma
water or w
the milk w
preparing
ity of this
the goodne
many varie
ed a great
Gloucester
en, Orange
ent qualitie
ding on the
in making t
The best c
curd; those
are called s
less rich th
Cheeses ma
made of cow
kept for any
and eaten as
The celebr
cheese, is m
milk, and its
to be owing
it is prepare
ways of the
merly those
ses, such as
obliged to m
country that
do the same,
to pieces of i
richest cream
difficulty, and
pressed and
til ripened ar
conducted, is
can dairies in
by few in the
their product
place within

able farmer may always go to obtain as many children as he is willing to take charge of and able to do justice to, who will be bound to him until they are twenty-one upon the most reasonable conditions.

The Female Asylums in Boston and Salem afford the same favorable opportunities in regard to girls. Good families may thus essentially serve their own interests and the cause of humanity, by availing themselves of these advantageous offers. The managers of these establishments are persons of the highest character.

We know a farmer in the State who has now had for some time on his farm, four lads from the house for reformation for juvenile offenders in New York city, and is perfectly satisfied with the experiment.

They are under indentures until twenty-one, and he is at liberty to return them on commission of any crime.—*New England Farmer.*

CROWS.

The Germantown Telegraph furnishes a timely suggestion as to the best manner of getting rid of these troublesome birds. The following plan, we are assured, has been successfully practised.

Open a hole about four inches deep, and ten inches wide, in which put a common steel trap, near a tree or fence upon which they usually alight. Then carefully crumble earth upon the top until it is concealed; then put an egg near the head of the trap, and raise the earth around the hole so that the crow cannot reach the egg without going into the hole one side of which is left open to enable him to do so. In endeavoring to reach the egg, he gets upon the trap, which catches him by the legs, and he is disposed of for the season. A stone should be fastened to the trap, and buried, otherwise he will in his exertions to get away, carry it so far that it may be lost. Upon being caught, he will "caw" most violently, and his companions will come to his rescue, but when they find that he has been trapped, they fly to a great height, take off and do not generally return. Should they do so, however, and discover his carcass, they will again become alarmed, and will not return for the season.—*S. Cult*

CHEESE.

When the cream has been separated from milk, there remain two of the principles of which it is composed, the caseous and the watery parts. It is from the first of these that curd is produced, and when the watery part or whey is separated from this, and the curd is properly prepared and formed, it constitutes cheese. Heating, or the addition of acids of any kind, will convert milk into curd, but the substance used in the dairy, and which is preferred to all others, is a decoction of the stomach of the calf, called rennet. This stomach is prepared by drying with spices and aromatic herbs, and when wanted, is steeped in water or whey, until sufficiently strong to coagulate the milk with readiness. Great care is necessary in preparing and preserving the rennet, as on the quality of this, its sweetness, purity and flavor, much of the goodness of the cheese is depending. There are many varieties of cheese, some of which have obtained a great celebrity, such as the Parmesan, Stilton, Gloucester, Cheshire, &c., in Europe, and the Goshen, Orange, &c., in the United States. The different qualities of the several kinds of cheese is depending on the milk, and the different processes adopted in making the cheese, and fitting it for the market. The best cheeses always retain the cream in the curd; those made from milk deprived of the cream, are called skim milk cheese. This kind is of course less rich than the other, but may be kept longer. Cheeses made of goat's milk are richer than those made of cow's milk, but it is with difficulty they are kept for any time. They are, therefore, made small, and eaten as soon as they have attained perfection. The celebrated French cheese called Rochefort cheese, is made of a mixture of goat's milk and cow's milk, and its peculiar excellence is supposed, in part, to be owing to the temperature of the rooms in which it is prepared, which being excavated in rock, are always of the temperature of 36 deg. to 40 deg. Formerly those dairies that made the rich or cream cheeses, such as the double Gloucester, Stilton, &c., were obliged to make them small; and the dairies of this country that imitated such cheese were compelled to do the same, as their rich and tender mass would fall to pieces of itself if made of large sizes. Now the richest cream, or double cheeses, are made without difficulty, and of any desirable size, as the curd is pressed and kept in bandages made of thin cotton until ripened and used. The dairy business, when well conducted, is a source of great profit, and the American dairies in some parts of the states are exceeded by few in the world for the quantity and quality of their products; a decided improvement having taken place within a few years.—*Cultivator.*

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

FAMILY CABINETS.

We invite attention to the hints of Mr. Holbrook, in his letter below, in relation to FAMILY CABINETS as a preparation for the great work of scientific exchanges, which we hope may yet be extensively carried on. Maine affords good facilities for collecting geological cabinets, and very convenient facilities, by means of her extended coast, for carrying on these exchanges with all parts of the world. Let the young persons, of both sexes, who read this article, commence forthwith a collection of the different kinds of rocks in their vicinity, and learn from some friend or from a treatise on Mineralogy the names of the most common minerals, and in a few years they may have a fine collection of specimens, and a rich fund of knowledge.—The example of the young lady mentioned by Mr. H. is worthy of imitation. We could name a young friend in the interior of this State, who commenced making collections when a lad of only eight or ten years of age. He bids fair to make a skillful practical farmer, and his stock of knowledge will be of great value to him as his collection of curiosities is a source of high gratification not only to his parents and himself, but to friends who visit there. We can say from experience it is a high gratification to see such a goodly collection of the natural curiosities of our own and of other climes.

We recommend to our young friends the reading of Dr. Jackson's Reports on the Geology of Maine. Copies of these reports have been sent to all the towns and can probably be found by application to the Representatives of the last three years. Comstock's Geology and also his treatise on Mineralogy although not distinguished for originality and scientific accuracy, yet afford very important helps in this department of science, and the low price for which they can be purchased places them in the reach of almost every person. We advise our young friends to furnish themselves with duplicates of specimens so that they can increase their stock by exchanges, or promote exchanges by giving them to those similarly engaged.

New York, July 11, 1840.

REV. MR. PEARL—My Dear Sir—I have mentioned I believe, "*Scientific Exchanges*" as a powerful engine in education purposes. I think it is the most powerful of any with which I am acquainted. For individual improvement, it brings into exercise nearly every faculty, physical, intellectual, social, moral, and religious. It can also be applied to nearly every subject of human knowledge, not in theory merely but in practice. It gives a most delightful opportunity to apply the doctrine that "*it is more blessed to give than receive.*" Every Missionary Station and almost every school in the world might reciprocate favors of this kind. As the instruments of reciprocity, are, to a great extent, those put into our hands by our Creator, the most untutored savage, no less than the accomplished scholar, can participate in it. This fact is illustrated at most of our "*Missionary Rooms*" by specimens of nature and of art procured from savages, if not sent out by them.

If I am not mistaken, the elementary lever, for putting in motion, a vast machinery as it may eventually become, for scientific and Christian reciprocations among the various sections and members and classes of the human family, is "*FAMILY CABINETS*," consisting of just such specimens as every child in the whole world would be glad to collect and prepare, for the simple reason, that the Great Creator has given to his creatures an inherent love for examining and arranging and using his works. These Cabinets may be commenced at any time, when parents will permit their children to deposit in some box or on some shelf the various specimens of nature around them, which never fail to enlist their attention and their interest which are certainly more appropriate as the foundation work of education than repeating bla, ble, blo, for weeks and months, perhaps for years.

As a protector to morals, I have a specimen now before me, in a young lady of 15 years. Though entirely surrounded with a large number of trifles in young men, in whom a remark containing a particle of sense would deserve a public notice in some Journal, she frequently breaks away from their nonsense and enters heartily upon collecting and arranging specimens in her cabinet, notwithstanding the ridicule, the young men attempt to throw upon it. So many cases of a similar character have come under my view, as to satisfy me, that by a general move on the this subject the attention of young people, to a great extent through our country, might be diverted from subjects which are carrying them to quick destruction, to those calculated to enlarge and purify and elevate their minds. Among the greatest evils our country suffers at present as it seems to me is novel reading; this in many cases, attention to subjects of Natural History has avoided. I have known many young people devoted to novels, theatres, and similar influences, abandon the whole at once, from the greater interest they found in the works of nature and art.

After a trial of a great variety of objects, or specimens for a beginning in Family Cabinets I have found none which have so many advantages as geological specimens. I hence would like to invite your attention particularly to the subject of Geology as one instrument for elevating schools and diffusing knowledge. Other departments of nature, of course immediately follow, and with them Drawing, in which children ought to be indulged early, and, more or less through the whole course of their education.

Connected with "*Cabinets of Nature*" are instruments for illustrating the sciences. These, with Cabinets we expect to furnish at the Lyceum Village.—The specimens named in a list I sent you which has been published in many of the papers in this city, I could forward to Portland, probably, and perhaps some other things, to show the kind of specimens used in system of exchanges mentioned.

If any such specimens should be desired, please advise me on the subject, when, to whom, and how they may be sent in Portland or any other place. I hope I shall hear from you frequently, and in the meantime, as ever I shall remain

Your Friend and Brother,

J. HOLBROOK.

EXCURSIONS IN MAINE.

FALMOUTH.—This town joins Cumberland, and, like that town, does not show all its beauty to the traveler who journeys to Portland on the sage road. There are some beautiful landscapes along the banks of the Presumpscot and its tributary streams. Perhaps the most beautiful prospect can be found from the top of the hill called "*Black Strap*." The scenery is more romantic than the name of the hill, which is said to have originated in the fancy of some sailors, who were accustomed to notice upon this hill, as they approached the coast, a large tree standing alone on the side of which the fire had left its black mark far up along its trunk. This they called "*black strap*" and the hill has retained the name.

Some beautiful farms lie in the neighborhood, and from the top of the hill these form a part of the delightful landscape. This hill is said to be the first land seen at sea in approaching our coast from the East, and would consequently be a fine place for an observatory. From its summit it is said that in a clear day 25 towns can be seen with the aid of a spy glass. Without a glass, and with a hazy atmosphere, we could see, in the morning of a May-day beside those in Portland, three churches in Falmouth, two in North Yarmouth—those in Freeport, Windham, Gorham and Standish and large portions of the towns in which they are situated. The white hills still covered with snow were seen in the dim distance, but not gleaming us in the clearer light. The view of Portland must be very fine from here in a clear day and also the expanse of ocean spotted with sails. Some of the Islands in Casco Bay add to the beauty of the scene as also the farms, farmhouses, the streams, hills, and valleys in the vicinity. A curious family record attracted our curiosity in the family whose hospitality we shared, which we would gladly publish in full, but having no copy we can only give results. According to this record it appears that HATE EVIL HALL died in Falmouth in 1797 at the age of 90 years, having 475 descendants. He had 13 children all of whom had families; two of these had seven children each, and two of them had fifteen each; the others numbered all the way between these extremes.

The population of Falmouth in 1830 was 1966, and in 1837 it was 2,068. There are 13 school districts and 826 scholars returned in 1839. One of the school houses in the neighborhood of Blackstrap is a beautiful model. Some improvement might have been made in the position of the seats but it is a very superior house. The building is of brick finished without and within in a neat style, the interior painted and kept in very neat order. It is a credit to the parents teachers and scholars. There are some school houses in town that will not bear so high commendation, still perhaps they do not fall far behind those of some of the neighboring towns.

A considerable number of sailors, masters of vessels, and ship carpenters are found here.

We have seen beautiful strawberries cultivated here by CAPT. CRABTREE, who resides most of the year in Georgia, has a beautiful summer residence in Falmouth which he occupies with his family some four months in the year surrounded with a fine garden and yards of shrubbery and flowers giving a charm to the spot worthy of commendation. The beds of strawberries cultivated in his garden afford a perfect demonstration that they can be cultivated with profit for the market in the vicinity of Portland. While raising them only for family use some bushels have ripened on the beds.

The wheat crop for 1838 is returned as 149 bushels, and the corn 5567. Hay and Potatoes here, as in most of the towns, on the coast are raised in preference to the grain crop. The muscle beds and other sea manures have been much used here of late years and have greatly increased the crops. This town was incorporated in 1718, and included the city of Portland till 1786.

SUMMARY.

PUBLIC ADDRESS.—A public address will be delivered at Monmouth Academy on the first evening of the term (Aug. 31,) by Rev. Wm. V. Jordan of Dixfield.

VIOLENT HAIL STORM.—A hail storm passed over a part of Livermore, Canon and Jay on Sunday evening last, which did much damage to the crops. The vein or cloud was not very wide, but it poured down the hail stones in no niggardly manner, and we were informed that they might be collected in some places next morning in large quantities.

RAIN.—We had a noble rain "in these parts" on Wednesday night which unrolled the corn leaves—lifted up the potatoe tops—and "spruced" up the turnips in a wonderful manner.

COLMAN'S 3d AGRICULTURAL REPORT. A neighboring Editor says, a friend in Massachusetts has sent him Mr Colman's 3d report. We wish we had a friend in Massachusetts to send us one.

Altered Bills.—One dollar bills of the Providence bank, new plate, have been altered to tens. The figure 1 on the sides are erased and X and 10 substituted. The letters "one dollar" running around the top and bottom of the bills are inked out, but can be detected with little examination. The bank has never issued any bills of a higher denomination than threes, with the words 'Providence Bank,' in German text.

A little boy at New York, who, on Saturday afternoon was diving and showing how long he could keep under water, carried the experiment too far, and was drowned.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun says that it costs the inhabitants of that city twice as much for shoe leather as it would if the city were paved with wood.

The brig Russell, arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, from Malaga, Gibraltar, and Tangier, brought two African lions for the President of the U. S.

The Newburyport Herald says that an injunction has been served upon the Eastern Railroad Company, in regard to the construction of the bridge across the Merrimac, on the application of the towns of Salisbury and Amesbury.

The Governor General of Canada, according to the Halifax Nova Scotian of the 23d ult., intended to proceed from St. Johns, N. B. to the disputed territory, where he would be met by Mr. Featherstonhaugh and others in office.

The people of Alexandria appear to be almost unanimously favorable to retrocession to Virginia. Upwards of seven hundred citizens have signed the memorial in favor of the measure, and only 12 have affixed their names to the counter memorial.

Col. Worth having accomplished the business which called him to the West, has arrived with 7 companies of his regiment at St. Louis, where he will remain until September, when the whole will move for Florida.

The population of Upper Canada, which in 1820 was 105,980, is now about 450,000. The population of Toronto is about 13,009.

Population of Massachusetts.—The State census has just been completed. The total population is 718,000.

Two young men were accidentally shot at a wolf hunt in Stanstead, Canada.

In a late thunder shower, three sons of Rev. Mr. Letspeich in Tennessee, took refuge in a hollow tree. The tree was struck by lightning, and two of the young men were killed, and the other severely injured.

A schoolmaster in Texas has advertised that he is prepared to teach the juvenile undergrowth in that country how to shoot.

Rev. James Clark was killed at St. Catherine's, U. C., on Sunday, the 19th ult. while going to church to officiate as pastor, by being thrown from his wagon.

Married.

In this town, on Monday last, by Rev. Mr. Thurston Mr John McDuffie to Miss Abigail Trott, both of this town.

Some choose, this wilderness of life,

To walk alone, without a wife;

Some choose with woman in the chase

To run thro' life—a doubtful race;

But he hath found a happier lot

Who goes thro' life upon the TROTT.

Com.

In New York city, Mr John S. Fraser to Miss Orinda M. daughter of Stephen Mosher, of Hallowell, Me.

In Augusta Mr Wallace McKenney to Miss Ann Lovejoy.

In Thomaston, Mr Robert Thomas to Miss Maria Tolman.

In Hallowell, by S. Foster, Esq., Mr Moses Davis to Miss Sophrone Mason of Augusta.

DEATH.

In Leeds, of consumption, on the 16th of July, Mrs. Huldah, wife of John Gilmore, Esq., aged 46.

In North Yarmouth, Mrs. Tamson W. wife of Mr. Geo. Bennet, 37.

In Limington, Mrs. Octavia Moody, aged 48; very suddenly, Betsey, wife of Leander Staples, aged 25.

In Baldwin, 11th inst. Mrs. C. wife of John Goodwin, Esq. aged 42.

In Belfast, 29th ult. Robert White, aged 70, one of the oldest settlers. On the 30th, Mrs. Lucy Ann, wife of Mr. Daniel Faraden, aged 24.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Aug. 3, 1840.
(From the New England Farmer.)

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores, 25 Cows and Calves, 2400 Sheep, and 2000 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with the prices obtained last week for a like quality; three or four yokes extra at \$6 25; first quality, 6 00; second quality, 5 50 a 5 75; third quality 4 00 a 5 25

Stores—Few purchasers only were at market, consequently sales were only effected at a low rate.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$20, 23, 25, 31, 35, 42 a 46. Sheep—Lots sold for \$1 25, 1 33, 1 42, 1 58, 1 71, 1 92, 2 00, and 2 37.

Swine—A lot of old at 4 and 4 1-2 c, and a lot at 4 1-2 and 4 3-4 c; a lot of Shoats at 4 5-8. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

| July. | Thermom. | Barometer. | Weather. | Wind. |
|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| 7. | 64 70 69 | 29.30 29.30 29.35 | C. F. F. | NW. W. |
| 8. | 60 69 69 | 29.40 29.40 29.40 | F. F. F. | NW. SSE. |
| 9. | 65 69 68 | 29.60 29.60 29.60 | F. F. F. | NW. NE. |
| 10. | 59 68 70 | 29.65 29.70 29.75 | F. F. F. | NW. SW. |
| 11. | 62 70 71 | 29.75 29.75 29.65 | F. F. F. | WSW. |
| 12. | 70 74 75 | 29.60 29.60 29.60 | C. F. R. | SSE. |
| 13. | 65 74 70 | 29.55 29.55 29.55 | R. C. F. | SSE. |

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

s. Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Attention Picaroons !!

IF the person who picked up a small auger on the shore of the Cove of the Lower pond, where some timber was rafted—or who took a chain from a raft of timber below the sawmill, or took my pick poles from near the same place can spare them a little while, he will exceedingly oblige the owner of them.

There seems to be a class of mortals somewhere in or about this village (and they increase full as fast as the good of Society requires) who consider any tool laid down for a moment, where it has been used, and has not a man, a boy or a dog to guard it, as their property, and appropriate it to their own behoof accordingly.

MOREOVER,

Can the young man who borrowed my dung fork last May, and promised to return it "immediately," begin to fulfil his promise?

ALSO

Will the neighbor who borrowed my axe a month ago, say where I can find it? We don't wish him to violate the customs of the place so much as to bring it home himself.

E. HOLMES.

2w32

Winthrop, Aug. 12, 1840.
P. S. We are not in so much need of the articles mentioned above, ourselves, but there are quite a number of applications to borrow them as soon as they come in, and some of the applicants are quite impatient.

Rev. Weston B. Adams

PROPOSES to open a School in this Village on Tuesday, the first day of Sept. next, for instruction in the various branches of education. The school will occupy the building, late the Masonic Hall. His terms for tuition will be, per quarter, for common English studies, \$3.00 for higher branches in English, 3.50 for languages, 4.00

Winthrop, Aug. 10, 1840.

32

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of SAMUEL WEBB, late of Winthrop, Esq. in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EDWARD MITCHELL, Administrator.

Winthrop, August 3, 1840.

3w32

Mr. Bailey's School

WILL be re-opened for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen in the various branches of a thorough practical education, on Monday, the 7th of Sept. next.

Tuition \$3.00 and \$3.50.
Winthrop, July 20, 1840.

Freedom.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for a valuable consideration, I have this day relinquished to my son, SAMUEL TORSEY, his time until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. I shall therefore neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WILLIAM TORSEY.

3w30

Winthrop, July 22, 1840.

For sale or to let.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let the farm on which he now lives, situated on the main road between Winthrop and Readfield, about 4 miles from Winthrop village and 2 miles from the village of Readfield, containing about 100 acres of good land, two thirds of which is under cultivation and in pasture, and one third in wood land principally of a young growth—good stone wall—well watered, and two good wells of water—the buildings are in pretty good condition. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately, with or without the crops, stock and farming tools.—For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS THURSTON.

3w30

Readfield, July 30, 1840.

Livingston Academy—Richmond.

THE next term of this Academy will commence on Monday the 17th of August, under the superintendence of Mr. MARSHALL IRISH, the present principal, and continue eleven weeks.

Tuition from \$3 to \$3.50—Board in good families \$1.50 per week. This Academy is delightfully situated in Richmond Village on the banks of the Kennebec River, and affords desirable facilities for pursuing with advantage the usual branches taught in similar institutions.

July 22, 1840

3w31

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM containing 22 acres, 2 miles north from Winthrop Village, with a small House, Barn, Shed, wood shed, &c. with an orchard in a fine bearing state, cuts annually 10 or 12 tons of hay. Also my two story dwelling House at Winthrop village. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

CALEB HARRIS.

3w31

Winthrop, Aug. 7, 1840.

Treasurer's Office,

Augusta, July 29, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual School Fund apportioned to the several Towns and Cities in this State, for the year 1840, together with the Roll of Accounts for rations to the Militia, &c. will be paid at the adjourned Session of the Legislature in September, upon application at this office.

D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Wove Wire.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared to furnish Wove Wire of all descriptions, and of the best quality, as cheap as it can be obtained in Boston. Wire can be furnished at short notice for Grist Mill, cleaners, sieves, separators, cellar window frames, cheese screens, sieves for separating peas from oats, &c. of any required width or dimensions. Those wanting wire for any of the above purposes are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

C. C. HOSLEY.

Winthrop, July 11, 1840.

6w27

Monmouth Academy.

THE Fall Term will commence on Monday the 31st of August, under the care of Mr. N. T. TRUE. The mathematical department will be under the care of Mr. Benj. H. Kimball who has proved a successful teacher in his division of labor. Young Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to attend a systematic and thorough course of instruction, will find this a profitable place of resort. It is, however, absolutely necessary that students be present, at, or very near the opening of the school, as the loss of one day will often seriously retard their progress during the whole term.

The course of Lectures on Chemistry will commence with the term and continue during the Fall and Spring terms. Lectures will also be delivered before a select class of such as contemplate teaching the ensuing winter. Books and Stationery can be purchased at the Academy. Good Board may be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

A Public Address will be delivered on the first evening of the term by Rev. Wm. V. JORDAN, of Dixfield.

Tuition—In the General English Department, \$3.00. High do and Classical do. \$3.75.

for 12 weeks.

NEH. PIERCE, Sec'y.

6w29

Monmouth, July 30, 1840.

Agricultural Notice.

THE members of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society are reminded that their semi-annual meeting will be held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop village, on Wednesday the 26th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

It will be recollected that at the last meeting of the Society a Committee was chosen to take into consideration the expediency of changing the place of holding the annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Society, and to report at the then next semi-annual or annual meeting of the Society. As this subject may come up for action at this meeting, and it being the only one to be held previous to the Cattle Show, it is hoped that a general attendance of all the members will be present.

WM. NOYES, Rec. Sec'y.
Winthrop, July 17, 1840.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

1y12

Stray Horse.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of Samuel Tarbox of Danville, (Me.) on the night of the 6th instant, a dark Bay Horse, about ten years old, one or both hind feet white, a white stripe in his face, scars on the back part of his thigh, white spots on the back, and on the back part of his forelegs near the belly. Whoever will give information to the subscriber in Hartland through the Maine Farmer or otherwise, where said Horse may be found, shall be suitably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

JOHN STINCHFIELD.

Hartland, July 11, 1840.

1f28

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G. C. Child's store where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble and Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of Stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his Prices and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call, for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr. Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr. Carr. He will be in both places occasionally.

G. P.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1839.

eop3m1mly.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S Ploughs & Collivators.

Pitchforks, manufactured by J. Pope, Hallowell & Roads.

Garden Hoes, manufactured by H. Hight, Wayne.

Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw in the last Farmer, a Notice, signed by Luther Whitman, purporting to be a statement of facts, in relation to certain improvements in a Horse Power and Thrasher Invented and introduced to the Public about the years 1833 and '34, by J. A. Pitts and myself. With other assertions respecting our Machine for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain. He says he is compelled to make these statements in consequence of "a false and abusive attack" made by me on him in your paper.

No doubt his remarks were called forth in that I wrote for your paper, in which I made a particular al-

lusion to him and his Machine for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain, but I am not aware that the statements I made were "False" neither do I consider them "abusive" unless telling the truth is an abusive affair.

The charges I alleged against him upon which I grounded the epithet of "unprincipled Interloper" in the article to which he alludes, were in substance as follows: 1st. He had ridiculed the idea that a machine could be made, which would thrash and clean grain to advantage, until he saw the work actually performed, and after seeing the operation of the Machine he used what little influence he possessed in trying to prejudice the minds of People against its operation and utility. But when he found the Machine would succeed and the demand was increasing he then makes an attempt by slight alterations in my Machine to evade our Patent, and claims the machine as his own invention.

To prove the facts contained in the first part of this charge I have only to refer to those who purchased Horse Powers and Thrashers of him previous to the last season, and if my testimony is worth any thing in this case I will affirm that the evidence has been communicated to me from his own lips. The last part of the charge namely, that he has made an attempt by slight alterations in our Machine to evade the Patent, is undeniably proved by an examination and comparison of the two Machines. The form and construction of that which he claims as his invention is substantially like our machine. The cylinder, straw-carrier, and fanning-mill, all stand precisely in the same position we use in our machine, a rack or grate, which we place immediately over the belt or straw-carrier, at the lower edge of the concave, designed as a guard, or what we term guard-slats to prevent the straw and grain when it passes through the Thrasher from striking the straw-carrier with that force which it otherwise would, thereby preserving it from wear, and accidents occasioned by the breaking of teeth &c. Whitman uses the rack or grate for the same purpose placed in the same position in the machine. Our straw carrier is made by taking slats of wood say 3-8 of an inch in thickness and 1½ inch in width these slats are set edgewise one inch and a half apart and confined at either end by means of tenons in short blocks fitted for the purpose. Of these slats thus set up edgewise we form an endless belt or apron by fastening the blocks to strips of leather, and cover the under or lower edge of the slats with canvass. The design of setting the slats edgewise and covering the lower edge is to form troughs or cells for the grain and chaff to fall into as it comes from the Thrasher while the straw lays on the edge of the slats completely separated from the grain and chaff, and in this condition the whole is carried forward by the continual revolving of the straw-carrier while the machine is in operation depositing the grain and chaff on a board by which it is conveyed to the fan and throwing the straw from the machine, at the same time. Whitman's straw-carrier is made of slats similar to those I have before described, and about the same dimensions set edgewise just in the same manner and for the purpose of forming troughs or cells to receive the grain and chaff, and separating the straw therefrom, in this separate condition the whole is carried forward, the grain and chaff deposited in the fanning mill and the straw thrown off the machine. I will here state the principle alteration he has made in his miserable and mean attempt at evasion, which is, simply to tear off the canvass from the lower edge of the slats that compose our straw-carrier, and substitute for it, a piece of board, the edge of the slats laying or resting on this board it will be seen form troughs or cells in the same manner differing only in the materials that compose the bottom. The principle of the straw-carrier is retained, the alteration he has made and the operation of it, is in fact substantially the same. We use in our machine, a circular rake which serves to stir up the straw on the straw-carrier as it runs under the rake; Whitman does not use this for the reason that it is claimed by us in our patent. But he uses the same shaft on which our rake is suspended for all the purposes we use it, and in the same manner, his fanning mill is made to operate with gear substantially the same as ours after taking off the elevator and shoe which we use for returning the light grain or fallings for a second cleaning.—I have been thus particular in making a comparison between the two machines, in order to show that Whitman has copied our machine with the exceptions of a few alterations which are intended expressly for the purpose of evading our patent, for this object he sent to the Patent Office and obtained a copy of our specific claims, and with this document and our operative machine before him has by tearing out some parts and making a few trifling alterations undertaken to make our machine and sell it as his invention. For stating these facts I am accused publicly of making "false representations and an 'ungentlemanly' attack on the character of Luther Whitman."

That the machine of which I now speak is the original invention of J. A. Pitts and myself will appear evident when it is known that in the winter of 1834 we projected and matured the plan of this Machine, and you will undoubtedly recollect Mr. Editor, that I

called on you about that time and requested you to make a sketch draft of the machine desiring that you would also make a record of the same, as evidence of the time when our plan was first matured, at this time there was no machine of this kind known in the U. S. and there is no doubt but our machine is the first combination of the Thrasher, Straw-Carrier and fanning mill, ever known to the American people.

The plan as originally sketched by you—was in principle and form similar to the one on which we obtained our patent, although by experiment and experience it was found necessary to modify and alter certain parts where the operation was problematical, until it could be ascertained by using an operative machine with the different kinds of grain it was designed to thrash and clean. At the time we commenced the building of this machine it was considered by all our friends as a doubtful and hazardous undertaking, and we were frequently admonished and advised to give up the idea, and pursue some business that would be more sure to return us a reward for our labor. But, we persevered in our designs, at no inconsiderable expense both of time and money until we accomplished the object of our desire, the whole arrangement and combination of the machine was original with us, and by our exertions brought into existence in its present form and size, and no man of common honesty who knows so many of the facts I have here stated, as Luther Whitman, will deny to us the just meed and credit of the invention.

It is the form, combination, and almost precise construction of our machine, for thrashing and cleaning grain, that I say Whitman has copied and is now representing as his machine, when he knows the machine was first made and introduced by J. A. Pitts and myself. His only hope of succeeding in his piratical course is, that our specific claims do not cover or comprehend but a small part of our machine, these he thinks to evade by tearing off some and mutilating others, while the remaining part he considers lawful plunder. That our claims do not comprehend all the improvements in this machine to which we are legally and lawfully entitled I am well aware is true. But it is believed enough are secured to us in our Patent, to protect us against such manifest and palpable violation of our rights as those put forth by Luther Whitman.

In the article that I wrote for your paper, I made a statement in these words (which intended to apply to Luther Whitman.) "he is in the habit of taking the improvements of others in the line of Thrashing machines and Horse Powers and representing them as his own inventions." Whitman pronounces the article a "false and abusive attack" on him. I will now examine this last charge, and begin by saying that his Horse Power, "about which he now prates so loudly," was invented and put into operation by Mr. Dudley Haines, of Readfield some 2 or 3 years ago, before Whitman ever made one of the kind and that this same Luther Whitman, went to Mr. Dudley Haines' and examined his Horse Power and took dimensions previous to his building the same Horse Power, that he has continued to make Mr. Haines' Horse Power, neglecting to give him credit for the invention, but on the other hand has advertised it to the Public as his own invention, pretending to some and perhaps to the greater part of those who purchased of him that he intended to get the Power patented. So much for the wonderful stretch of ingenuity that has been displayed by this consulting mechanic as he is pleased to style himself, in getting up his Horse Power.

When this invention was completed, his next step was to invent a good thrasher to go with his Horse Power and this he said would be superior to Pitts' Thrasher, when he got it in operation, he accordingly went to work and made a thrasher in the common way, by putting the teeth into wrought iron beaters or bars on the same principle, that hundreds of Thrashers had been been previously made. When it was ready for delivery, it was taken from the shop with the most confident assurances that it was every thing its inventor, had promised, when lo! in a few days it was brought back condemned as good for nothing.—His first plan was a total failure, and Pitts' machine was not down. The "mountain had been in travail, and brought forth," and it was not so much as a mouse track. But as an ingenious mind is always prolific, and necessity the mother of inventions, he was not long in making up his mind what course to take, there was one other plan that occurred to him which he had not yet tried. The principle of the Thrasher that he would produce by this new invention was such that he had every reason in the world to believe it would work to a charm. This improvement consisted in going to the furnace where our thrashers were cast, and taking a lot of cylinders from the same patterns; of these he immediately commenced the business of building Pitts' Thrashers and Mr. Haines' Horse Powers, advertised them to the Public as his improvements and still continues the business. I know of no part of the Horse Power and Thrasher he is thus making that was not invented and put in operation by other men previous to his adopting them as his own improvement and he would now be liable to a prosecution for taking the inventions and improvements of others in

an unlawful and illegal manner, provided the inventors had secured their improvements by Letters Patent. But on this account he is none the less chargeable with taking the improvements of others and representing them as his own.

Having shown that my last charge against Luther Whitman is true, and not "false" as he has stated it to be, I will now examine the "facts" which he says he is compelled to state respecting the original invention of J. A. Pitts and myself.

But before applying my remarks directly to the "facts" under consideration, it may be proper to state in reference to inventions and improvements, that they invariably consist of a combination and arrangement of known principles and motion arranged in a proper manner and adapted to the performance of the work for which the machine is intended, it is not the particular roll, chain, wheel, screw or spring, that constitutes the invention. The invention and improvement consists in the application and particular arrangement of these things under different forms and sizes, constituting different machines, designed to perform different objects, for instance the chains that we use in our Horse Power are in principle the same as common open link chain, made to work as gear upon a cog wheel which has long been in use in different kinds of machinery, but it never was to my knowledge applied to a Horse Power before our application, also the rolls on which the floor and horses are supported or held up, is in principle precisely the same as the common rolling pin used by every housewife in our village. This roll has been in common use for moving heavy bodies since my first remembrance, when a farmer has occasion to move a stick of timber he frequently raises one end of it, puts under one or more of these same kind of rolls as circumstances require and on them he rolls the stick. Whitman says these rolls "are known as an English invention" but is it not true the roll was known and used for various purposes before England had a name among the nations of the earth? But I never knew of their being used under our arrangement and applied to a Horse Power before John A. Pitts and myself so applied them, and it is the application and uses of them for a Horse Power that we claim as our invention, and for which a Patent was granted to us. If our chain and rolls had been previously used in the same manner and for the same purposes that we use them, then our claim to the invention of our Horse Power would rest upon the same ground Whitman's does to the invention of his Horse Power. But at the time we made our Horse Power there was no Horse Power in use in the U. S. among the Farmers and Mechanics with the exception of Mr. Lane's. The floor on which the horse travels on this machine is made of round bars of iron, and cannot be conveniently constructed for to work but one Horse at the same time. Our machine as regards the floor is entirely different in its construction and completely adapted to the work of two horses abreast. This improvement was greatly to be desired by the farmer as the power of one horse was not sufficient to perform the labor of thrashing with a machine without being hard on the horse. Our machine was also as light and portable as Mr. Lane's one horse power, this gave it the advantage over Mr. Lane's, notwithstanding the high estimation in which his machines were held by many who had them in operation. And I may safely say without the fear of contradiction that our machine was the first two Horse Power that was ever made in the U. States and is now in operation, on the principle of the endless chain. From Luther Whitman's Notice that appeared in your last paper, I copy the following statement to which he has signed his name. "Some eight or ten years ago John A. Pitts and this same Hiram A. Pitts came to me with a carding machine chain and rolls that Mr. Kendall used under his circular saw carriage (which are known as an English invention) for information how to make a patent thrashing machine that would evade Lane's Patent. Now I pronounce this statement a falsehood length and breadth and Whitman knew it to be such when he signed his name to it. The very idea of making a thrashing machine of a "carding machine chain" and a lot of rolls is sufficient to prove his statement what I have pronounced it, even in the absence of all other facts. But I have not charity enough to believe him so ignorant in the principle of mechanics (although I can assure him my charity is not at all parsimonious on this point) as to think that when he made the above statement he could reasonably think it would be believed by any man of common sense who ever saw a thrashing machine, neither do I believe such an idea ever entered the mind of any man except this same Luther Whitman. I have further to say respecting this statement of Luther Whitman namely: that I never went to him eight or ten years ago nor any subsequent period for information how to make a Patent thrashing machine to evade Lane's patent, nor did I ever apply to him "for information how to make a Patent" machine of any description. I never carried rolls to him "that Mr. Kendall used under his circular carriage, nor do I believe he can give a description of Mr. K.'s rolls and the manner he applied them to his circular saw carriage, unless

he obtains some information respecting them, Mr. Kendall's arrangement of the rolls and his manner of applying them to his carriage is very different from ours, and would not answer the purpose for which we apply them. I further say that I never went to him with a carding chain at the time he specifies, or at any other time for the purpose he alleges, and I regret to be under the necessity of charging upon any man a deliberate falsehood, and more especially one of my neighbors in this public manner. The statement however was made by him as public, as this exposure, and if he has no regard for his character, for truth than he has manifested in this instance, he must back up his statements of "facts" with something better than his own assertions. After saying what I think is sufficient so far as Whitman's statement concerns me, and as John A. Pitts is not in the State and had nothing to do respecting the allusion I made to Whitman in your paper, I will just remark, that, to those who are acquainted with John A. Pitts and this Luther Whitman, the statement will appear as ridiculous as it is false.

There are some circumstances connected with this carding machine chain business perhaps my neighbor Whitman will recollect, and I will mention them for his especial benefit, first I will inform him it is but six years last December since John A. Pitts and Hiram A. Pitts ever attempted to make a Horse Power on the principle of the endless chain. After our plan of a horse power was formed and we had agreed upon the same, we applied to Mr. Ezra Whitman of Winthrop to make the chains for our model, he being a clock and watchmaker by trade, and his tools were suitable to do work of this kind. To Mr. E. Whitman who is the father of Luther Whitman we explained our plan of the machinery freely and without any reserve proposing different ways by which the chain could be made and mutually consulting upon the various ways thus proposed, we had no suspicion that any advantage would be taken of the disclosures we had made under these circumstances, until we learned that Luther Whitman was specifying some of the chains we had talked of, as his invention. It is true he was frequently about the shop and all our plans were explained as freely to him as to his father. When we found our confidence had been betrayed in this unprincipled and ungenerous manner we withdrew all intercourse from them so far as related to our improvements, and have never since confided to them any of our improvements, until they were manifested in our operative machines. At the time to which I refer, the idea of using the surface roll to support or hold up the horse, had not occurred to us, and Whitman knew nothing about them until he saw them in the shop where we made our first machine. We subsequently employed Luther Whitman to manufacture machines for us, until the bungling and unfaithful manner in which he done his work compelled us to quit his shop and employ more faithful and experienced mechanics.

I further notice over his signature as follows viz: "no doubt the increased demand my machine has, excited his malignity" &c. On this quotation I have no comments to make. "I know not to what he refers." Again, "if it be the cylinder that I have used and altered, or in other words lengthened out to two feet, I am prepared to prove if required, that he and John A. Pitts had no part in the invention of it." It may be that Whitman is as stupid and ignorant, as he represents himself to be in the first part of this last quotation, for it would seem that no person of ordinary understanding could mistake my meaning and reference, on reading the remarks I first wrote for your paper. Now, we are desired to believe him destitute of the ability to understand plain language or that he voluntarily signed his name to a falsehood. The last part of this quotation is destitute of truth as his other "facts" that I have examined he is not prepared to prove what J. A. Pitts, and H. A. Pitts, had nothing to do in the invention of the thrasher that he has plundered from us in the way and manner I have described nor can he prepare himself to prove any such thing.

The Books of Holmes & Robbins of Gardiner, and of Mr. Freeman, the Machinist at Hallowell, will show that Whitman's statement is wholly destitute of truth. Messrs. H. & R. of Gardiner made our patterns for the first castings, and Mr. Freeman fitted our first castings up. At this time there were some six or eight persons who owned an interest in common with us in the Horse Power Patent, who all paid their proportion of the expense of getting up the Cylinder. I could give the reasons why the improvement was not patented at the time if it were necessary, but it would only extend my remarks.

Passing over some other statements of "facts" that Whitman has made in his Notice, which I can prove are falsehoods, I come to his challenge. He says, "now I challenge Friend Pitts to specify one claim in his machine that I use in mine." I shall accept the challenge, although I do not expect to try the legal claim that I have to my machine in the columns of a newspaper; but as he challenges me to show one, I will do it just to gratify him. We claim the Guard slats placed at the lower edge of the concave to preserve the separating belt or straw carrier from wear, &c.—W. uses Guard slats placed in the same manner and for the

same object. The rack or grate in my machine is made of nail plate in the same way that the common window blind is constructed; the slats or bars which compose his grate are round and made of wood.—Now the law says in relation to improvements, that "simply changing the form or proportion of a machine shall not be deemed an improvement." And I ask, has Whitman done any thing more than to change the form and proportion of the slats or bars that constitute the rack or grate? No part of the principle or object is changed, and therefore it is substantially the same thing. Would the principle of the Gridiron be changed to make the bars of one of square iron and the bars of the other of round iron? Or suppose Whitman should find his neighbor's horse tied to the fence with a rope by means of a square knot, and he should untie the rope, and immediately tie it again with a "granny knot," will he contend that the horse is tied upon a new principle?

This is a fair and full specimen of the alterations he has made in my machine for Thrashing and Cleaning grain, and in this way he is trying to evade our Patent, and claim the invention of my machine. And as I have before said, the only hope he has of succeeding is that our specific claims do not cover but a small part of our machine. The Thrasher that he has been selling as his for two years or more, he plundered from us in the same manner, and he still continues to prowl about our shops, adopting as his own such improvements as we intrude into our machines, which are not immediately secured by Letters Patent. I have felt it my duty thus to expose him to the public, that people may know who this great inventor is, when they see his machines advertised. That many have been deceived by his false representations, and have supposed him to be the real inventor of the machines to which he pretends, there can be no doubt I will therefore say for the benefit of the community generally, that if they want a Horse Power and Thrasher of the kind made and sold by Luther Whitman, they have the same right and privilege to make them themselves or employ mechanics in their own neighborhood as Mr. Whitman, and could go into the business much more honorably.

In conclusion, Whitman says that he shall put his machine in operation "on Pitts' unsold territory, and shall be prepared to meet him with his machine on any Barn floor of grain or before any Court of Justice." I will meet him and his machine in competition on the thrashing floor at any time and place he may propose, when I am in this State, if he will give me sufficient assurances that he will not back out when the time comes. To what he says about his being prepared to meet me in a Court of Justice, I have only to add that in inventing and getting our machine into successful operation, we have spent thousands of dollars and three or four years labor, and now when we have but just overcome the prejudices and doubts of an unbelieving world, it is hard to be robbed of the fruits of our labor, and the benefit of our improvement; and if he comes on to my unsold territory with a machine which I think is a violation and infringement of rights secured to me by law, I will resort to such legal means as the laws of my country afford, to protect my rights and chastise the interloper.

HIRAM A. PITTS.

Winthrop, August, 1840.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.